



Spectral Gamma-Ray Borehole Log Data Report

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Borehole

21-05-03

Log Event A

Borehole Information

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Farm : <u>BX</u> | Tank : <u>BX-105</u> | Site Number : <u>299-E33-159</u> |
| N-Coord : <u>45,500</u> | W-Coord : <u>53,304</u> | TOC Elevation : <u>655.44</u> |
| Water Level, ft : | Date Drilled : <u>11/30/1971</u> | |

Casing Record

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Type : <u>Steel-welded</u> | Thickness : <u>0.280</u> | ID, in. : <u>6</u> |
| Top Depth, ft. : <u>0</u> | Bottom Depth, ft. : <u>100</u> | |

Borehole Notes:

According to the driller's log, this borehole was drilled in November 1971 to a depth of 100 ft using 6-in. casing. Data from the drilling log and Chamness and Merz (1993) were used to provide borehole construction information. Although no information concerning grouting or perforations was available, it is assumed that the borehole was not grouted or perforated since this was not a routine practice during the 1970s drilling campaign. The casing thickness is presumed to be 0.280 in., on the basis of the published thickness for schedule-40, 6-in. steel tubing. The top of the casing, which is the zero reference for the SGLS, is approximately 0.5 ft below the ground surface.

Equipment Information

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Logging System : <u>2</u> | Detector Type : <u>HPGe</u> | Detector Efficiency: <u>35.0 %</u> |
| Calibration Date : <u>04/1997</u> | Calibration Reference : <u>GJO-HAN-13</u> | Logging Procedure : <u>P-GJPO-1783</u> |

Log Run Information

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Log Run Number : <u>1</u> | Log Run Date : <u>07/15/1997</u> | Logging Engineer: <u>Bob Spatz</u> |
| Start Depth, ft.: <u>0.0</u> | Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u> | L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u> |
| Finish Depth, ft. : <u>25.0</u> | MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u> | Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u> |
| Log Run Number : <u>2</u> | Log Run Date : <u>07/16/1997</u> | Logging Engineer: <u>Bob Spatz</u> |
| Start Depth, ft.: <u>99.5</u> | Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u> | L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u> |
| Finish Depth, ft. : <u>26.5</u> | MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u> | Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u> |
| Log Run Number : <u>3</u> | Log Run Date : <u>07/17/1997</u> | Logging Engineer: <u>Bob Spatz</u> |
| Start Depth, ft.: <u>27.5</u> | Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u> | L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u> |
| Finish Depth, ft. : <u>24.0</u> | MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u> | Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u> |



Borehole

21-05-03

Log Event A

Analysis Information

Analyst : S.D. Barry

Data Processing Reference : MAC-VZCP 1.7.9

Analysis Date : 07/30/1997

Analysis Notes :

This borehole was logged by the SGLS in three log runs. The post-survey field verification spectra for log run one failed to meet the acceptance criteria for detector efficiency; the pre-survey field verification spectra were used for data processing. The failure was most likely caused by the high temperature conditions that afternoon. The pre- and post-survey field verification spectra from log runs two and three met the acceptance criteria established for the peak shape and detector efficiency, confirming that the SGLS was operating within specifications. The energy calibration and peak-shape calibration from these spectra were used to establish the channel-to-energy parameters used in processing the spectra acquired during the logging operation.

Casing correction factors for a 0.280-in.-thick steel casing were applied during analysis.

The only man-made radionuclide detected around this borehole was Cs-137. The presence of Cs-137 was measured nearly continuously from the ground surface to a depth of 92 ft and at the bottom of the borehole (99.5 ft).

An analysis of the shape factors associated with applicable segments of the spectra was performed. The shape factors provide insights into the distribution of the Cs-137 contamination and into the nature of zones of elevated total count gamma-ray activity not attributable to gamma-emitting radionuclides.

The K-40 concentration values increase at about 40 ft and remain elevated to the bottom of the logged interval.

Additional information and interpretations of log data are included in the main body of the Tank Summary Data Reports for tanks BX-102 and BX-105.

Log Plot Notes:

Separate log plots show the man-made and the naturally occurring radionuclides. The natural radionuclides can be used for lithology interpretations. The headings of the plots identify the specific gamma rays used to calculate the concentrations. Uncertainty bars on the plots show the statistical uncertainties for the measurements as 95-percent confidence intervals. Open circles on the plots give the MDL. The MDL of a radionuclide represents the lowest concentration at which positive identification of a gamma-ray peak is statistically defensible.

A combination plot includes the man-made and natural radionuclides, the total gamma derived from the spectral data, and the Tank Farms gross gamma log. The gross gamma plot displays the latest available digital data. No attempt has been made to adjust the depths of the gross gamma logs to coincide with the SGLS data.

Plots of the spectrum shape factors are included. The plots are used as an interpretive tool to help determine the radial distribution of man-made contaminants around the borehole.